REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,120.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

PRESENTED BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

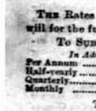
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. WITHERS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		February 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Colombo	22
„ Ratnagherry	14	„ Galle	23
„ Vingorla	14	„ Negapatam	26
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	28
„ Mangalore	16	March.	
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	2
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Calicut	18	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Beypore	18	„ Calimpottam	4
„ Cochin	19	„ Goopalpore	4
„ Allerpy	19	„ Pondicherry	5
„ Tuticorin	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

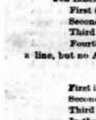
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KUWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 675 H. P., Commander T. SANDEN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	24	„ Fao	12
„ Gwadur	24	„ Bushire	16
„ Muscat	26	„ Mohumrah	17
„ Jask	27	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Linga March	1	„ Jask	20
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	21
„ Fao	6	„ Gwadur	23
Arrive BUSREH	7	„ Kurrachee	28
		Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, have in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 675 H.P., Commander T. SANDEN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 18th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

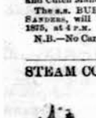
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.



THE splendid first-class Steamer PROPONTIS, 2,081 Tons Register, will sail at the end of February.

Fares (wines found by Owners) to Liverpool Rs. 400 ; Suez Rs. 250 ; Deck to Aden Rs. 25 ; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. DUNAN, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 16th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bundar :—

Hurnee. Vingorla.
Ratnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Maiwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

SHIP CHARLOTTE CROOM, Captain AULD, from the CLYDE.—This Ship having This Day been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to pass the entries, present BILLS of LADING, and PAY FREIGHT at the Office of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no GOODS will be delivered. Failing boats being sent alongside for Cargo omits being ready for delivery it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the Ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Ship Charlotte Croom.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate price.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Feo.	
TANJORE	E. J. Baker	2245	400	15th	Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d	Suez, &c.
				March.	
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st	Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	3726	450	8th	Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3476	500	12th	Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d	Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th	Southampton.
				APRIL.	
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2 88	500	5th	Suez, &c.
BYDAS EE	D. Remmilton	2364	450	12th	Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th	Suez, &c.
POONAH		2152	600	26th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. KHIVA, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain J. D. GABY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine S.S. GUY MANNERING, 2,782 Tons gross, Captain CHARLES MANN, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first and second class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

Rates of Passage are as follows :

1st Class to Liverpool	£50
2nd „ „Do.	£30
1st „ Suez	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

A well-bred Gr y Hound, well-trained, age 14 months.
A thorough-bred Brinjari bitch, age 10 months, hunts well.
A double-barrel Central Fire Breech loading Gun by Reilly, nearly new in case complete.

AT 1 P.M.

A Handsome Cab in good condition.
A Gourcat Cow and Calf.
A Surat Milch Cow giving about 6 seers milk per day and three calves.
1 Iron Grey Persian Galloway, perfectly sound, 4 years old.
The Property of a European Gentleman.
An Iron Grey Persian Galloway, a very good saddle horse, perfectly sound, ab ut 14 hands high, and 4 years old.
A Grey Arab high-caste, aged — a splendid Saddle Horse.
The Property of the late Mr. T. B. Ferguson.
1 English-built Brougham with Horse and Harness,
Few Valuable Law Books.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhoy Savoyshoud, the following valuable Necklaces.

No. 139 One Necklace containing 102 Pearls
140 One ditto ditto 115 Pearls
138 One ditto ditto 95 Pearls

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Cottage Piano, made expressly to order for Indian climate, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome and high-built Sociable, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, Child's Pony, Milch Buffalos and Cow's Calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Child's Pony, &c., the property of W. T. Crockett, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Stock-in-trade consisting of English Mahogany, Rosewood, and elegantly Carved Black-wood Furniture, splendid Five Glasses with gilt Cornice Tables, Tucker's handsome plated 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 Light Argand Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall Gerandoles, first-rate Iron Safes, Rhinoceros's and other Horns, Waterbottles, rich Gilt Cornice Table Covers, rich velvet pile and Brussels carpets, medium size State Billiard, Card, Loo and Dining Tables, Curiosities, sets of English single and double Harness, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jew's Synagogue.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P.M., on each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, without reserve, the whole of the valuable Stock-in-trade belonging to Mr. Joseph Parpia, selling off on account of lease of the premises being about to expire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be publi hed, and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class semi-grand Piano by Erard, a handsome English-built Miniature Brougham, a Fast-trotting Chesnut Brougham Horse, Choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Brougham, Horse, &c., the proper y of Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson.

Full particulars will be given here fter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

[FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Handsome square iRosewood Piano by Broadwood, nearly new, in excellent condition.

BENNETT & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of Landed Property at 4, Marine Lane and Chandenwaddy Lane.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the mortgagee Cowasjee Nowrojee Dantia, and by consent of the mortgagor, Pestonjee S.rabjee, Working Boxwalla, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at 4, Marine Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 80, containing by admeasurement 78 2/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the house of Goorjee Eduljee, on or towards the north by the house of Sorabjee Dady Suntook, and on or towards the south by 4th Marine Lane.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER 5 P.M.

By order of the above named mortgagee and by consent of the heirs of the mortgagors Bhoi Ruttonbhai, since deceased, the daughter of Pestonjee Cowajee Cooshman and wife of Pestonjee Sorabjee, working-boxwalla, and also of the mortgagor the said Pestonjee Cowajee Working-boxwalla :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chanden-waddy Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 154 8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by the house of Rama Gurveeo, on or towards the west by the house of Luxmon Jedva, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by a public passage.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNANJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, the following Articles :—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ Grey T. Cloth.
2 „ Grey Jaconets.
2 Cases White Jaconets.
1 Case White Quiltings.
2 Cases Grey Do-lies.
1 Case Million Cloth.
100 Dozen Quarts Jeffrey's Pale Ale.
50 do. 1 pints ditto d to
2 Cases Glassware, consisting Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Scent Bottles, Kerosine Lamps &c., &c.
On account and risk of the first Purchaser Jotha Dossa.
50 Reams Darling's Foolscap Paper.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GENUINE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockery ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., at Bandora Hill.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 14th inst, at 1-30 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence, the valuable Household Furniture, &c. the property of Major-General Macdowall, proceeding to England, the same comprises rich cut glass ware, dinner, dessert and tea services, plated table and chamber candlesticks, curry dishes, tea sets, plated spoons and forks, ivory handle knives and forks, a set of camp and round dining tables, sideboard dining room chairs, writing table, light chairs, lady's work chairs, bookshelf, teapoys, sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, work frame, oakwood harmonium by C. Brill Herrmer Stuttgart with 5 octaves and 3 stops, carpets, pictures, iron painted bedsteads, presses, dressing and washhand tables, china matting, coir rugs, vases, folding and low arm chairs, dispense cupboard, copper cooking utensils, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built open carriage with German shutters by J. Burton
1 Miniature Brougham by Peter & Sons
1 Cab Horse.
Sets of single and Double Harnesses.

The property is now on view and catalogues are published.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SOUND WINES.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms to close account—

3 doz. Sparkling Moselle
13 do Chateau Stanton Claret
6 do Rauenthaler, Still Hock
6 do Geisenheimer, do
6 do Shiraz, Australian Wine
12 do White seal Domiq's superfine Amontillado
15 do Yellow seal Gaisoy's superior Pale Sherry
15 do Red seal Price fine Amontillado

Sample Bottles can be obtained on application to the undersigned

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales Grey Shirting
15 cases white Ground Prints
10 bales Grey Dhoties
3 cases white Mulls
100 Kegs White Lead
100 do Red Lead

An Invice of American Clocks, Tudor, with and without alarum.

5 bales Navy Canvas Nos. 1 to 4

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MODY STREET WITHIN THE FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and by and with the consent of the Mortgagor,

All that piece of Government ground together with the 5 storied dwelling house, standing thereon situate on the west side of Mody street in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba within the Fort of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 695, and assessed under No. 33 containing by admeasurement 103½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Mody street, on the west by the Sweepers passage, on the north by the property of the late Pestonjee Manockjee and on the south by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to be undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM BARGES "CASSY" AND "BHIMA."

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on THURSDAY the 18th day of February 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms, (unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

Two composite built Steam Barges adapted for hard work and in good working order. They are sister vessels of the same capacity, viz., 323 Candies, or 81 Tons, and each carries about 200 Tons weight. The extreme length is 116 feet, 30 feet 10½ inches in breadth, and 7 feet 2 inches in depth. They have large Engine and Boiler spaces and two Oscillating Cylinder Engines of 20 Horse power (nominal) and 3 large Tubular Boilers and 2 Funnels. The "Bhima" is sheathed with yellow Metal over Felt, and the "Cassy" has recently had her Metal renewed. Both vessels have had a thorough examination and the Hull and Engine were repaired when necessary.

For further particulars and for inspection of the barges application may be made to the undersigned where the specifications will be furnished to intending purchasers.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome House-hold Furniture, best Plateware, rich cut Glassware, Crockeryware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte, by T. H. Schoder, &c., &c., at No. 195, D. Lisle Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, instant, sale commencing at 11 A.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at No. 195, DeLisle Road, Byculla, just behind the New Elphin tone Cotton, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., of M. de Lima Esq., changing his residence. Full particulars when of will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder—

150 superior teak square ex "Glasgow."

Also on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill-saw timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work and to be to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHUTERALLY LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Jottasrm Nanchund and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Lekshmebai, widow of the late Balchrishna Canchi Atmaram Balchrishna and Parchander Balkrishna in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture A, Mortgage dated the 28th day of June 1873, viz :—

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the west side of Khuteraly Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur without the Fort of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and assessed under No. 9 containing by admeasurement 204 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Khuteraly Lane, on the west by the property of Framjee Cawasjee, on the north by the house of Shreecrustna Tamjee, and on the south by the property of Ramchunder Trimbuck.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN ARDASEER DADY STREET AT KHETWADY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of February inst., at 4 P.M., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff viz. all that piece of Pension and tax ground, together with the messuage of dwelling house standing thereon, situate, in Ardaseer Dady Street at Khetwady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector and Tax under No. 286, and assessed under No. 257, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the public road, on the south by the house of Nanockjee Jamsetjee, and on the north by the property of Manockbai, daughter of Sorabjee, Sorabjee.

The above property now yields a rental at Rs. 40 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, near the Bazar.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on SATURDAY the 6th of March, at 4 P.M., sell by by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff viz :—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Eduljee Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 191, and bounded on the north by the house of Cutlio Sorabjee Bezanjee, on the south by a public passage, on the east by a passage, and on the west by the public road.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 192, and bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south and west by the public passage, and on the east by a passage.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan and documents, application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An open carriage with a pair of horses and harness. Price moderate.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1875.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., GENERAL DEALERS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARE prepared to supply Engineers, and Contractors' Tools, Cast, and Wrought Iron Pipes, Corrugated Iron, Pumps, Chain, Iron, Steel, and all kinds of stores used by Engineers and Contractors.

Timber and Sleepers carefully selected.

PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

All Goods supplied guaranteed.

Commissions executed at 2½ per cent.

We specially invite attention to our prices.

HOUSE DECORATIONS, DRAWING-ROOMS, PALACES, CHURCHES, BUNGALOWS, &c.,

decorated in any style or design,
WORKS IN SCULPTURE EXECUTED.
FOR PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGNS.
Apply to A. RAMPANA,
Care of COUNDY & CO., Bombay.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE.

Two Scholarships in Science have been founded at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London :—

1. An Open Scholarship of the value of £100, tenable for one year, to be competed for in September. The subjects of examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology. The successful candidate will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in October next.

2. Preliminary Scientific Scholarship of the value of £50, tenable for one year, to be competed for in October next by students of the Hospital of less than six months' standing. The subjects of examination are identical with those of the Open Scholarship.

For further particulars and syllabus of subjects, application may be made personally or by letter to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washband Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to Firm in England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO GOA & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 794 Tons 120 H.P., Commander J. SMITH, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February 1875 at 4 P.M. She will call at

Barrce. Vizadroog or Dewghur.
Anjanwell. Malwan.
Bora or Jyhur. Vingorla.
Ruttnagheree. and
Jeytapore. Goa (Panjim.)

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

SATURDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY, AND ALSO A SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE FOR FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

Doors open at 3 and commence at 3-30.

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall ; Gallery, 8 annas.
Children ½ price to the Hall only.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY,
Agent.

BRANCH MAZAGON CONCERT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, 43, Nesbit Lane, opposite nearly to St. Mary's Institution.

The Classes will open on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

WANTED, a FURNISHED HOUSE at Matheran, near the Catholic Church, from 25th March till 10th June. Address stating particulars and LOWEST RENT to "X. Y. Z.," Byculla Club, Bombay. A large house not required.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED (500) yards of Single TRAMWAY RAIL, with complete fixings ; also a pair of LORRIES, for the Mill of the abovenamed Company.

Apply stating terms to the Mill Manager, on the Mill premises at Chinchpogly, from whom further particulars may be learnt.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.
Secretary.

Bombay 12th February 1875.

NOTICE.—The Ship CAPE VERDE, having arrived with a number of cases of SULPHURIC ACID on board, the Consignees thereof are requested to attend TAKE DELIVERY. Applications for delivery orders to be made at the Office of the undersigned.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., Agents.

27, Meadow Street, 13th February 1875.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Byculla Club will be held on SATURDAY the 20th instant at 5 P.M.

Immediately after the General Meeting there will be a special General Meeting.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES SLADE, Secretary.

13th February 1875.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT under the Administration of the Baroda State having been received by the Agent Governor General and Special Commissioner, intending Applicants are informed that there are no vacancies to be filled up.

By Order,
J. B. RICHEY,
Assistant, Baroda Administration.

Baroda, 9th February 1875.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin, Pianos, &c., Repaired, Tuned and Regulated, and also received for Repairs and on Commission Sale.

Mr. Lopes trusts that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Byculla Terrace, Bellassis Road.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL RS. 6,000,000 ; REVENUE RS. 1,70,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER RS. 44,9,5,620.

INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED RS. 6,000,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES, BY S. MORDAN & Co

These Machines are strongly recommended for their superior strength, finish, and extreme facility of adjustment.

To Weigh 4 ounces and 8 tolas				Rs. 8	8.
„ 8	„	16	„	13.	4
„ 16	„	32	„	20.	0
„ 48	„	96	„	40.	0
„ 80	„	160	„	52.	0

Mordan's Letter Weighing Machine, engraved with rates of Inland and Overland postage, to weight 16 ounces and 32 tolas..... 25. 8

Greaves Parcels Weighing Machine,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 12TH FEBRUARY 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, sales 12,000 bales, Reuter's quotations for Spot Cotton showing an advance of ¼d. in G. F. Binguughaut and a decline of ¼d. in G. F. Ginned Broach. The prices quoted for arrivals were evidently transposed, fully G. F. Oomrawuttee February-March shipment Canal being probably 6¼d. and G. F. Dhollera March-April shipment Cape 5¾d. per lb. Fully G. F. Ginned Broach February-March shipment Canal at 6¼d. showed no change. This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 12,000 bales, futures at New York ¼ cent. per lb. lower. The American figures are as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Thursday's receipts	16,000	35,000	14,000
,, Exports to U. K.	12,000	4,000	17,000
Six days Receipts.....	89,000	108,000	108,000
,, Exports to U. K.	48,000	28,000	80,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept. ..	2,711,000	2,806,000	2,480,000
,, Exports to U.K. ,,	1,082,000	962,000	976,000

The Bank of England return although less favourable than last week the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having declined from 43¾ to 42¾ per cent. is nevertheless reassuring, as indicating that the withdrawls from the Bank ceased with the subscriptions to the Paris loan. In all probability money will now begin to return to the Bank, but in any case trade requirements are evidently very light and the fact of Consols this morning being quoted at 93, a further advance of ½ shows how the tendency is regarded in the open market. French Rents have recovered to 102 ; Bar Silver is still at 57¼d. per oz.

If Reuter's figures are correct 5½ per cent Rupee paper has declined ¼, other denominations being unaltered.

The weekly metal quotations are unchanged except for Spelter which is 10s. per ton lower.

Coffee is flat at a decline of 1s. 16d. in Mid Plantation Ceylon and 6d. per cwt. in native and Mysore.

A further remittance of £25,000 in Silver is advised by yesterday's Southampton Steamer. A rumour had been current that 20 lac were likely to come forward on German Government account but as no reliable authority was mentioned it had no actual effect here. In the meantime, the present price of Silver shows a profit and so long as this is the case we must look for a regular if not a large import.

STERLING EXCHANGE has not altered to-day either in rate or tendency. In the morning the banks held off pending news of the opening in Calcutta, but telegrams advising 6 months sight Bank Bills there on 1s-10d. 7/16, a decidedly quieter feeling was apparent during the afternoon. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 10⅛d.	per Rupee.
D3. . 6 months' sigh'...1s 10 9/16d.		,,
Credits ,, 6 months' sight ...1s. 10⅛d.		,,
Documents 3 do. ...	1s. 10 7/32d.	,,

On Calcutta there is no change. GOVERNMENT PAPER is in strong request and we now quote Fours Rs. 102½ to ⅝ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103½ to ¾ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet but steady. For Spinning Shares there has perhaps been rather more enquiry and in some instances rates are a shade firmer but otherwise there is no change.

In COTTON there has not been much done today. Sellers continue to hold out for extreme prices as compared with Liverpool quotations, and until influenced by heavier stocks on the spot is evident that we are not likely to see anything like a working margin. Receipts are comparatively free for the time of year, yester day's figures being 11,295 bales, making 43,148 bales for the six days, but the Mohurrum will probably stop supplies again for a time, and it will be the beginning of next month before we see anything like large arrivals.

Freights for early shipment are dull at £2 3·9 to £2-5, for February £2-7·6 to £2 8·9 and for all March £2-10 to £2-11·3. The "Egbert" was fixed yesterday at part £2-5 and part £2,7·6 for Liverpool. The Steamer "Woodburn" which left here on 27th December last is believed to have foundered on her home ward voyage and 50 per cent premium of insurance has to-day been offered on her. By sail there is no change, £2·10 being the quoted rate both ready and forward.

PRICE GOODS are unaltered as regards price but there have been more sellers to-day. The demand still runs on outside makes, and average qualities are generally neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal Paid up.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	10
22,000	1,000	all	71p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	715
8,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China ...	500
40,000	2811	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40 000	250	3·5	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	115
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,750
200	1,000	1,000	50 do.	Albert Co. Government.....	775
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	60
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,100
156	12,000	11,000	240p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,000
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	665 ex.
200	100	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	520
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,400
200	500	all	30p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,4 0	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	575
1,000	1,000	all	175p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
330	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	160
800	1,250	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,500
500	30	all	Nil	Dhollera E. & G. Co.....	2 0
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,000
120	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,800
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co..	385
200	1,000	all	100 p.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	445
3125	400	80	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	440
67	2,000	200	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co.,L/	1,750
180	1,50	150	p.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,90 0
2 0	1,000	all	200 p.	Samoon Press Co.....	1,000
400	50	75	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	70	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	825
150	85	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	920

* For share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
800	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,750
300	2,000	5 0	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,250
1,000	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	220
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
1,500	2,000	all	10 p.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,515
1,500	1,25	all	125p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,150
1 400	1,000	all	115p.	Great Eastern	1,340
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,160
710	1,000	all	115p.	Jeevraj Bailoo Mills	1,293
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,150
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,350
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,285
1,050	1,000	1	200p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
4,000	400	all	60	Oriental	770
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
110	1,00	1,000	200p.	Sonderdas Spinning.....	1,120 ex.
800	1,000	250	31p.c.	Do. do, 1/4 share	410

* For share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,505
7,500	150	all	...	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
1,750	2,000	2,000	120 p.	Mazagon Land	1,275
6,000	1 400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company. Limited	370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£40	215·3	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	243 ex.
.....	£20	9 13 16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	5	65 7 8	do.	Ditto ,, ...	72
.....	£20	21 15 16	do.	Ditto ,, ...	32
.....	£10,	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,110
.....	£15	10 15 16	do.	Do. New £15 Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,00 0	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,080
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	200	37 p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
4,000	50	all	4 p. c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co....	8
1,000	500	all	7 p.c.	Thresher & Co	395
.....	250	r11	40 pe	Virgaa Patent Slip Co....	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	98	191	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 6th February 1875.

	Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		91,861 12 6
Merchandize		4,72,168 0 0
Electric Telegraph.....		1,023 0 0
Earth Trans		627 0 0
	Total Rs.....	5,65,619 12 6
Corresponding week last year, open 1,259½ miles	Total Rs.....	5,83,963 11 8
	Decrease Rs.....	17,983 15 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain G. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and thirty-four deck passengers.

THE SHIP DREADNOUGHT, 1,497 tons, Captain E. Fry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (September 17th), with a cargo of 2,063 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nasserwanjee.

THE s. s. ATALANTA, 1743 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Genl. and Mrs. Macgowan, Captain and Mrs. Graham and infant, Lieut-Col. Cunliff and three children and nurse, Mr. A. Sedekauer, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hogdon, C. S., and three children and ayah, two Misses Hughes, and Mr. H. Kruger.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Dreadnought	Fry	Liverpool, Sept 17.
	Marie Alfred	Leclerc	Mauritius.
	Corra Linn	Steven	Calcutta.
	Knighton	Murphy	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Punjaub (s).....	Stevenson.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Atalanta, Shaw, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Palermo, to Liverpool.
Steamer India, to K. Coast & Kurrachee.
Ship Glendower, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
8 Bokhara(s)..... Anderson ..... Southampton, Dec 31.
Rosedhu ..... Fleming ..... Greenock, Oct 8.
Hoppet ..... Matteson ..... New York, Oct 20.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
8 Grijoe ....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
8 Athoil (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
9 Cape City..... ..... Bimlipatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Palms, s, 30 barrels alum, and 100 barrels green copperas, R L Southern and Co ; 12 cases iron safes, Hassum Dada.

FROM LONDON.

Goa, s, 3 cases hams, and 1 case tobacco, H F Soares and Co.
Palermo, s, 3 cases sherry, and 5 cases port wine, Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons.

FROM NAPLES.

Arabis, s, 52 cases wine, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steam'r Hahneman, 887 cwts rice, Ewart Latham and Co.
Clydesdale, 1,000 cwts rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Clive Dunsard, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Guy Mannering, s, 31 bales cotton, Sewchund Geolakhund ; 162 bales cotton, C Callias-jee ; 101 bales cotton, Owen and Okell ; 40 bales wool, Carrimbhoy Ebram.
Atalanta, s, 245 cwt- hemp, Mathooradass Nuthoo.
Earl King, s, 1,492 cwts wet cotton, Fazulla Khaker ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Runchordass Vrijeevandass.
Palayo, s, 25 cwts myrabollams, Balli Brothers ; 316 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co ; 59 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manekjee and Co.
Tiara, s, 25 bales wool, Peroz Chapsey and Co ; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and I Co ; 55 bales cotton, Dowgersee Rhimsee ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 75 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Vulliabdass.
Aristocrat, s, 2021 cwts hemp, Mathooradass Nuthoo ; 1400 bales cotton, Ronchordass Motichund ; 68 bales co ton, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Amelia, s, 299 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahamed.
Palm s, 1,600 cwts wheat, Hajee Allarakhia Hajee Essac.
Mermerlin, s, 300 cwts myrabolams, Balli Brothers ; 175 cwts horn, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Egerton, s, 50 tons old iron, Lawrence & Co.
Palermo, s, 600 cwts myrabolams, Mathooradass Nathoo.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore s, 349 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Adamjee ; 8043 cwts oilseeds, Mowjibhoy Jairaj ; 2283 cwts myrabolams, Ali na Monjee and Co ; 49 piece shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 492 pieces and Shandee E teeth Shamjee Dhuresh ; 16 bundles E teeth, Jackoobhoy Futtabhoy ; 56 bundles E teeth, Caperchund Canjee ; 2 cases shawls, Jugna h Premsook ; 12 bundles E teeth, Abdoolrasan Osaman ; 6 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy ; 21 bundles E teeth, M E Ebram ; 12 bundles E teeth, C Ebram.
Calicut s walls, 200 cwts Jaili gal, Mooljee Govindjee.
Canara s s, 1 corges skins, Volkart Brothers ; 1900 cwts gingelly seed, H Horrocbaes ; 94 packages stores, H Thaver & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sagamore, 692 bales cotton, Jules Sigrefried and Co.
Janet Court, 58 cwts rape seed, 593½ cwts coffee, and 100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Zealot s, 502 cwts linseed, Balli Brothers ; 350 cotton, Jules Siegfri d and Co ; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Bernard s, 1,40 cwts rape seed, Ewart Latham and Co.
Chanelon, 100 cwts horns, Oomerbhoy Chandbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Perseus, 11 bales gunnies, Nurse Kessowjee and Co.
Lady Dufferin, 7500 cwts linseed, Nurse Kessowjee and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Ferdinand, 50) bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dido s, 343½ cwts gingelly, seed, Nurse Kessowjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s, 5 bales twist, Chuganlall Moolchund ; 58 package fir'nmans and shaukins, Rahimboy Alladinboy ; 12 cwts gends horn, Lulbhaboy Khakey ; 101 packages red raisins, Joomabhoy Lalljee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russ'a, 12th February, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 41 minutes.
Via Suez, 12th February, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 47 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 11th February, 9-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.
Via Turkey, 11th February, 9-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 16 hours 58 minutes.
Via Suez, 12th February, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 12th February, 7-40 P.M., Time transit 1 hour 45 minutes

Latest dated from Australia.

Via Singapore, 11th February, 6-45 P.M. Time in transit 19 hours 57 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th February to 8 P.M. of the 12th February as follows :—

	h	m	m
From Calcutta	2	43	0 7
,, Galle	2	6	1 51
,, Kurrachee	0	37	0 8
,, Madras.....	0	54	0 2

HIGH COURT.—13TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT.]

LONG CAUSES.

105-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goolam Ally Khan Vullud Goolam v Mapla Chowkaru Killotee Coonji—Lynch and Tobin —Part heard.
477-72—M M Mahomedjee—Jeewa Essuff Ghanchee v Custoorbai alias Navibi—Crawford and Bowen.
211-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Z D Sassoon v Manock bai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
278-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joseph Francisco De Souza v Heerabai widow—R V Hewin.
234-74—Lyech and Tobin—Bai Jeese and others v Cullianjee Mooljee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
305-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
376 74—Jefferson and Payne—Natha Oka and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
592-73—G J Mody—Girdhur Roo; Jee v Henry Gamble and others —M H Khan.
104-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacker Purshotum Parpia v Bai Manoo khai widow—K Mowjee.
133-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Eduljee Rustomjee S v Eduljee Hormusjee B—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

61-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Munilall Punamchund and others v Luchmandass Sahaldass—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
19-74—Mr. Fletcher—Umersey Bhugwan v Cumulsey Premjee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
280-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones v The G. I. P. Railway Co.—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.
129-74—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee J. Hossein and another v Tahoor Ali Ally Khan—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
144-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Tabeba Samut v Narayen Narsojee—Jackson, Crawford and Bowen.
166-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Joshi Soorjee Purshotum v Issur Gangjee and another—J. Gopall.
208-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Dataoobhoy Ebram v Khoja Tajdilboy Cassumbhoy—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
222-74—P. Kavasjee—Nowrojee Muncherjee v Soma Lingoo Nurzo—Mr. Fletcher.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 6.

Mercer, Lieut, Bengal 4th Goorkhas, to join, to Bukloh. (Punjaub.)

FEBRUARY 12.

Emerson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Dinapore.
Adett, Sub Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, to join, to Nusserabad.
Faigrant, Lieut, Bengal 50th Regt, to join, to Agra.
Dawning, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Indore.
Cautley, Sub Lieut, Bengal 3/12th Regt, to join, to Peroupore.
Starkey, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.
Carey, Captain, Bengal 54th Regt, to join, to Morar.
Tighe, Captain, Bengal 7 th Regt, to join, to Peshawur.
Luby, Lieut, Bengal 39th Regt, to join, to Dugshai.
Simpe n, Captain, Bengal 72nd Highrs, to join to Nowshera.
Spens, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highrs, to join, to Nowshera.
Hawkins, Sub Lieut, Bengal 18th Regt, to join, to Chakrata.
Kirwan, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Hamilton, Sub Lieut, Bengal 8th Regt, to join, to Meerut.
Mills, Surg Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, February 9.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Council of H E the Gover of Fort Saint George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet at the Council Chamber in Fort Saint George, on Tuesday the 23rd day of Feb 1875, at 4 o'clock P M.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr F R H sharp, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of South Arcot, special leave for six months, with subsidiary leave.
Mr R Rice, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Coimbatore three months' privilege leave, from or after the 5th March next.
Col C V Wilkinson, R E, Supdg Engr, 1st grade, Coimbatore District, privilege leave for thirty days, to commence from or after the 15th Feb 1875.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr G D Irvine to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of South Arcot during the absence of Mr Sharp on leave, or until further orders.
Mr N A Roupell to act as Senior Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George, Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr Newman on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr W G Underwood to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Malabar.
Mr G E Bird to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Coimbatore.
Mr J H B Broughton to be Probationary Asst in the Forest Dept from 1st Jany 1875.
Mr W E Wright to act as Depy Collr of the first class during the employment of R Raghunada Iyen, on other duty or until further orders.
Capt William Henry St Amand Wilton, Asst Supt of Police, Ganjam, to be Actg Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam District, during the absence of Mr Ross on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr J R Cockerell, Conr of the Nilgiris, delivered over charge of his Office to Mr H B Grigg on the 27th ultimo.
Mr H B Grigg, Actg Conr of the Nilgiri Hills, assumed charge of the Office from Mr Cockerell on the 27th Jany 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General-Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.
Lieut-Col R H C G Warrington, S C is granted an extension of his leave to Europe, for seven days, to enable him to rejoin.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

ROBINSON—February 9th, at Calcutta, No. 14, Wellington Square, the wife of Mr. W. H. Robinson, of a son.

DEATH.

HOGG—February 5th, at Madras, Herbert Humphreys Hogg, infant son of Mr. J. R. Hogg, aged 1 year, 2 months and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

THE despairing lover of poetry, if not of actual daily life, has sometimes been known to feign the wish that his bosom were transparent so that the object of his adoration might see the excited workings of his heart. Such a state of matters might be very useful from an anatomical point of view, though probably more productive of disgust in the eyes of the fair one than of reciprocal affection. If, however, it were possible to have glass bosoms for any purpose, we should not be averse to seeing them fixed on a number of the native gentlemen of India. Beneath their suave exterior it might be found that all was not so peaceful as the surface would lead one to imagine. We do not think we are alarmists in any sense of the word when we say that the exteriors of the natives of India ought not to be taken as a sample of their feelings. We are, on the contrary, merely recording a truism ; for it would be something unnatural—something, at all events, opposed to all the lessons of history in respect to other nations than the Hindoos—if it were the case that the sleek people we meet every day really possessed no other aspirations than to be respectable in the eyes of an alien Government, and to make as much money as possible in quiet commercial pursuits. There are few streams that do not brawl roughly at some part or other of their journey to the ocean ; and in the same way it would be a *lusus naturae* among conquered nations if one were found which had no person within it who was not discontented with the smooth going on of things as they are. Notwithstanding the existence of this fact, it is astonishing how apt Europeans in India are to lose sight of it. The merchant meets his broker, and thinks him a very good fellow, with a soul quite unambitious of rising above dealing in cotton or piece goods ; yet the broker goes home in his shigram at evening, meets a few friends, and the conversation turns upon the happiness that would exist in India if there were no Sahibs to share in the profits of commerce. The member of Government, who takes an immense interest in the education of the people, is pleased to learn that the lad who came in from the Mofussil a few years ago, where, as a naked reckin with a tuft of hair on the crown of his head and a small piece of cloth round his middle, he was the pride of his father the ryot's heart, has progressed greatly with his English studies, and is so far advanced in political economy that he is actually able to point out the advantages of co-operative stores and give reasons why Indian productions should be left untaxed, so as to "encourage" them, while a contrary course should be pursued with regard to the imports from abroad ; and the sanguine member of Council goes away pleased to think that his *protégé* will yet be a buttress to the British Government and a pediment in the hall of genius, while the lad goes home, and, after inflaming his mind with the stories of patriotism which it is the habit of Englishmen to admire with a kind of abstract idolatry, pens a paragraph to an Anglo-Vernacular newspaper which, in very correct language, sneers bitterly at Englishmen and the so-called philanthropy of their motives in regard to India. The member of Council is grieved when he reads the paragraph next morning, because he at all events is conscious of the rectitude of his purposes, but he little suspects that the disloyal (that is, from an English point of view ; for of course they may be loyal enough from a native point of view) sentiments have emanated from the promising student whose merits he was so pleased to patronise but a few hours before. The Justice of the Peace or member of the Corporation goes to a public meeting and sits side by side with a man whom Her Majesty the Queen has delighted to honour, and thinks that here the British Government has obtained possession of a heart which beats but for "enlightenment," "civilisation," "English liberal measures," "education," and the other things which are the shibboleth of modern times ; yet that native gentleman reads the native newspapers as well as the English, and he experiences no displeasure—on the contrary, he feels an indescribable titillation of secret delight—as he cons hints about the prospe ts of England having her hands too full of troubles with Russia to be able to look after India, and of the "good time coming" when the natives of India will be able to take care of themselves, and demand their rights with a voice of thunder which shall shake England's enfeebled heart and make those oriental jewels which she was wont to boast of as the brightest ornaments in her Crown drop to the ground from her nerveless grasp.

The Viceroy's proclamation on Baroda affairs has developed much of this latent patriotism among the natives of India. The movement which has sprung up over the length and breadth of the country for memorialising the Viceroy to abide by the policy of non-annexation, and thanking him for what he has already promised to do in the case of Baroda, may be due to a number of impulses more or less based on considerations of what it would be proper to do under the circumstances ; but we believe that the main reason which is at work, and evidently exercising people who personally do not care a pin for Baroda, is the national feeling that the British Government, which has already possessed itself of much of India, will take more if it can, and that it is patriotic to oppose the annexation of a single inch outside of the present British Indian possessions. This feeling does not stop to consider what is right and wrong in the case ; "tyranny," "greed," and "watch these English," are whispered in its hearing by some astute persons, and it gathers up its skirts forthwith and rushes blindly and frenziedly to shriek in the face of the people of England. No matter how bad the cause may be, such a feeling demands a hearing ; and what is more, it will make itself heard wherever it can be suggested that England is not acting fairly towards the people of this country. Your smug and respectable native, who is more English than the English themselves when he supposes that his own interests or those of his country are not concerned, will, when speaking to an influential Englishman, fold his hands and thank his deity that he has been permitted to live and have his being under such an enlightened Raj as that of the British Government. Yet a crisis in a native State takes place, and when you look round expecting to hear this native gentleman thanking his deity that an opportunity has arrived for conferring upon some millions of his fellow countrymen the benefits of government for which he has expressed himself so unctuously grateful, lo and behold ! he is gone—gone to preside at a meeting of non-annexationists, or to assist in the circulation of a petition which practically declares that English government is *not* the best thing for the natives of India ! He and his companions will give reasons for thinking that the State ought not to be annexed—they are never at a loss for reasons ; and you may hear from them such opinions as—native States should not be annexed because they are a safety valve wherein the pent-up military ardour or dangerous ambition which *must* exist among an aggregation of 200 million people finds an escape ; native States ought not to be annexed because as (according to the teaching of English moralists) truth and justice should be protected, truth and justice would be wronged if anything were done opposed to the letter of the Queen's Proclamation ; native States should not be annexed because it is unfair to the people, who have done nothing to deserve such treatment ; native States should not be annexed, because it is undesirable to lessen or hinder the growth of a feeling of independence and manliness among native princes ; native States should not be annexed, because——But why go on ? Similar reasons are plenty as blackberries with this class of admirers of British institutions. If the glass breasts were fixed on a number of the native gentlemen whose liberality we are in the habit of admiring, we should see some startling spectacles. We should probably find among elderly natives of great respectability, whose present prosperity is directly due to the policy of the British Government in seizing provinces which native rulers had been found unfit to govern, the opinion prevailing that the inhabitants of India at present are neither more nor less than slaves, and that such an unnatural state of matters cannot remain in existence long, for the Hindoos will not consent to occupy such a position when even Russia has been compelled to emancipate her serfs. And among the young men doubtless we should find in full play the conviction that they are now clever enough and educated enough to manage India without the assistance of such tyrannical interlopers as the British.

We therefore think that the circumstance ought never to be forgotten that, in the discussion of matters of imperial policy, it is idle to suppose that native opinion will coincide with English opinion. Such incidents as the movement regarding the Viceroy's Baroda proclamation show how England's good faith is suspected. The mask of praise of British Government is dropped, and we stand face to face with the fact that the natives of India—at least, that portion of them which speaks through the press—do not consider the British Government the best government for them, and would prefer governments of their own if they could get them. No matter what England might do to prove that she desired to work fairly on behalf of her Indian subjects, her motives would probably still be misconstrued. Even if the peasants of Baroda were to gather together to-morrow and ask with one voice that they might be permitted to become British subjects, and if England were to accede to their request, on the following day she would be abused by the whole native press, and told that her action had been dictated solely by a desire to secure good appointments for a number of worthless Englishmen. While, therefore, we must ever make up our minds that on certain questions of policy we need not expect the natives to agree with us—that, in fact, we must accept it as the natural state of things that among natives there will always be a hankering after native governments and native rulers, England must determine to act in great political cases like the crisis in Baroda according to her own judgment. In emergencies she must deliberately consider what is right to do, and what will best conduce to the happiness and comfort of the greatest number of the people concerned ; and, when she has arrived at a determination, move on towards her purpose, turning neither to the right nor the left until she has accomplished what she has set her hand to do. What she must expect for her reward is not the approval of the native press of India, but of her own conscience. Doubtless it would be well if she could always carry with her even the semblance of the approving voice of the people of India ; but as that, in the natural course of events, is impossible, she must rest content with the simple satisfaction of doing what is right. For the same reasons as should lead her to arrive at this determination, the present native agitation anent Baroda politics must be taken only as a matter of course, and as something not necessarily affected by considerations of right and wrong.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WITH reference to our leading article of yesterday on the report of the Hydraulic Lift Committee, we are glad to learn that two officers of the Public Works Department, Colonel Kennedy and Colonel Fuller, are now engaged in holding conferences with Captain Robinson, Superintendent of the Dockyard, and Mr. Brebner, late I. N., who has hitherto had charge of the Lift, in order to determine how some of the Committee's recommendations can be best carried out. The object of these conferences is however, we believe, merely to fix the establishment which must be maintained to keep the Lift in proper working order ; the grander project of organizing a complete naval station at Hog Island is, we regret to think, not likely to be given effect to in such a hurry.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us :—Can you or any of your Military readers inform me whether they have heard of any order cancelling G. G. O. No. 573 dated 14th August, 1872, para 2, by which certain officers, since generally known as the £1-a day-wallas, were allowed to reside out of India upon British Pay ? A reference to the Army List will show that there were three Colonels and eight Lieutenant-Colonels of the Bombay Army who had accepted the offer, but no less than five of these have recently returned to Bombay, and I conclude there is no doubt but shortly follow. It seems strange that there should be any secrecy in the matter, though it was currently reported some time ago that the £1-a-day was to be knocked on the head. The officers who have returned are Colonel Robison, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutcheson, Lieutenant-Colonel Iredell, Lieutenant-Colonel Woodhouse, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Louis.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, 22ND JANUARY.

THE attention of all the Western World seems to be filled with one idea—armaments. I alluded lately to the gigantic strides taken by Russia in the way of increasing her army, and now Prussia has introduced a new bill arranging for the maintenance of what is termed the "German Landsturm," by which in the event of a war two million men more will be placed at the disposal of Government. This in addition to the enormous masses which either were poured or were to have been poured into France during the struggle which ended in the defeat of our sensitive Gallic neighbours, but, while these latter are collecting together an army amounting to very nearly two million of men, it cannot be supposed that their previous conquerors will sit down quietly and look on while their freshly acquired frontiers are bristling with guns and bayonets, coupled with the fact that the enormous majority of Alsatians and Lorrainers will sympathize with their old fellow subjects. The Germans are not the people to trust circumstance, and they are resorting to every device which can tend to alienate them from their old and can attach them to their new country ;

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CALCUTTA'S DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

CALCUTTA, 12TH FEBRUARY.

The Maharajah Holkar is expected to arrive with his two sons and Sir Madhava Rao on the 22nd.

The Maharajah of Travancore left for Benares, Delhi and Agra, this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PAYMENT OF THE KHIVAN INDEMNITY.

LONDON, 12TH FEBRUARY.

It is announced that Khiva has paid the remaining 18,000 roubles of the war indemnity imposed on her by Russia.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

Lord Elcho has introduced into Parliament a Bill for creating a County Municipality of London.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

H. M. Troopship Crocodile has left Portmouth for Bombay via the Suez Canal.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 11TH FEBRUARY.

The Assembly, by 322 votes against 310 have decreed that the same electors shall choose both Senators and Deputies. This vote is considered to jeopardize the Constitutional Laws.

SPAIN.

Don Alfonso has issued an order for a levy of 70,000 troops.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF CHINA.

HONG KONG, 12TH FEBRUARY.

It is reported that the son of Prince Chun has been elected Emperor under the title of Kwang Sii. It is possible, however, that the birth of a son to the late Emperor, an event which is shortly expected, may upset this arrangement. In the meantime the mother of the Empress and the Dowager are appointed Regents.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 12TH FEBRUARY.

The s.s. Australia, with outward Indian mails, left for Bombay at 10 o'clock last night.

The extra s.s. Zambesi left at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant.

Serjeant Ballantine is among the passengers per the s.s. Australia.

LONDON, 11TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5½.	
Exchange on India	1-10 1/16 to ⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94½
4½ do. do.	95½
5½ do. do.	100½
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅝
5 „ French Rente 1872	100½
Bar Silver	57½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes	£ 9,066,000.	Dec.	£62,560.
Bills discounted	£17,562,550.	Inc.	£187,500.
Bullion	£20,750,000.	Dec.	£437,500.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Vindomora and Mendi.

Arrivals—Harold Haarfager and Bellona.

Departures for Bombay, via Suez Canal,—Lady Lycett, Prior, Yeddo, North Tyne, Nio, and Ancott.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

MR. WALKER, C.S., Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, who was spoken of some weeks ago as likely to be appointed Interpreter to the Baroda Commission, has now, we hear, been appointed by Government to assist the counsel for the prosecution in conducting the case against the Gackwar. Mr. Walker is a Barrister-at-law, but has of course never practised as an advocate. The reason for his nomination is probably his accurate knowledge of the Guzerathi language.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Peshawur on the 2nd instant at 7 P.M.

20,997 Camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of January.

THE Darjeeling paper says that the wild horse from Thibet lately brought to that station has escaped, and has not since been heard of.

IT is reported in the *Darjeeling News* that one of the planters in the Terai, in a quarrel with some of his coolies, was pulled off his pony, and severely assaulted by the coolies.

IT is rumoured that Col. Prettyjohn, C. B., now Commanding H. M's 18th Hussars at Bangalore will shortly be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and posted to one of the northern commands.

THE continued drought at Peshawur is causing serious apprehension. Atta is selling at the rate of 12 seers for the rupee, and, we are told, if rain does not fall, ere long, there will be famine in the land.

THE special establishment for the destruction of tigers in Madras under Major Caulfield is, we read, to be broken up, and the Major has been directed to send in a report of his eighteen months' proceedings to Government.

SIR RICHARD MEADE, we are told, will leave Bangalore for Baroda by train on Saturday next. A guard of honour from the Volunteers will attend at the Railway Station. Lady Meade and family will also leave by the same opportunity, *en route* for England.

A CORRESPONDENT at Jhansi writes that a sepoy of the 24th N. I., whilst at the Rifle Range, deliberately turned round and shot a native officer dead, the motive for the crime being that the officer had lately had him punished with ten days' extra drill.

WE see from the *Ceylon Observer* that the number of coolies who emigrated from India to the island last year was 125,156, whilst the number of those who returned was 89,727. Numbers of the coolies only go to the island for the harvest, and return home so soon as the crop is gathered.

A TELEGRAM from Muttra to the *Pioneer* dated 10th February says:—The murderer of Mr. Reade was sentenced to death here yesterday by the Civil and Sessions Judge of Agra. The murderer adhered to his confession; implicated no one else; but alleged that a slight blow given on the previous night was the cause of murder.

AN official news report from Aden, extending from the 28th January to the 3rd February says, it is reported that Bedhwan Pasha has proceeded to Aintered to endeavour to effect a settlement between the Adan Madoba and the Yoosuf tribe at Kurrum. He went in a native boat with an escort of ten Egyptian Soldiers as the Latief cannot safely leave Berbera.

THE steamer "Bellona," 1,980 tons, arrived at Kurrachee from Bombay on the 12th December last, and was placed at fixed "moorings and loaded with a cargo of grain weighing about 3,000 tons to a draught of 24 ft. She safely left the har bour on Thursday the 31st of the same month on a rather low neap tide. This circumstance is remarkable because it is the largest draught that any vessel has yet been loaded to in Kurrachee.

THE Memorial to Government on the subject of the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians in India, which was adopted a few days ago by a Committee at a meeting in the Free Church Mission Library, Madras, is now receiving signatures, and will be forwarded to Government it is expected, at the end of this week. Copies are lying for inspection and signature at Messrs. Oakes & C.'s, Messrs Gantz Brothers' and Messrs Higginbotham and & Co.'.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE, R. E., who has just been appointed to the important post of Public Works Member of Council for India, is at the present moment Governor of the Straits Settlements. He was formerly Director of Works to the Admiralty, and, previously to that, was for many years Surveyor General of the Colony of Australia. He was at that time plain Captain Clarke and, by his ability and the steady prosecution of the work entrusted to him, has won the honours which have since been bestowed upon him.

THE *Madras Mail* has been given to understand that a meeting of several members of the Madras Civil Service was held recently at the Revenue Board's Office for considering the desirability of presenting the Hon. J. D. Sim, Senior Member of Council, on his approaching retirement, with some token of the esteem in which he is held by his brother officers. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. W. Robinson; and it was resolved to request Messrs. Binny & Co., to receive all subscriptions for this purpose.

CERTAIN Muhammadan residents of Behar and Bengal have addressed a Memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal praying for the postponement of the "Bill to provide for the Voluntary Registration of Marriage among Mahomedans." The ground on which the memorialists go are that, the Bill having been published only in the English language, they have only just become acquainted with its provisions, which they fear will affect their religion and civil status; and that the Mahommedans consulted by the Government about the Bill do not represent the community generally.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Athenæum* as follows:—"I intended sending you word about a fine mob of horses that were despatched from what place, it is not stated—to Bombay on Saturday evening. Twenty-four as fine Australians as I have ever seen in India were sent away by Saturday evening's train. They were evidently thorough breds and an exceptionally large proportion were black. There was one mare and foal. They must either have been already bought or have a certain and profitable market in view, for the owner to incur the enormous expense of sending such a number by train to Bombay. Any way, they were a splendid lot."

OUR Lahore contemporary hears from Jullundhur that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was as indefatigable during his short visit to that station as he was while at Lahore. On the morning of his arrival (Friday) he commenced his inspection of the barracks and hospitals, which occupied the greater portion of the day. The troops were afterwards inspected, and a sham fight on a small scale took place. Lord Napier was the guest of Colonel Young of the Retired List during his stay at Jullundhur, who, on the night preceding his Lordship's departure, entertained the whole station in His Excellency's honour.

THE appointment of Mr. Richard Garth, Q.C., commonly known in Westminster Hall as "Dick Garth," to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal, observes the *Pioneer*, has surprised the legal profession. Not to dwell on his age, which we believe to be about fifty-four, he is the fortunate possessor of £4,000 a year apart from his professional income, has an estate in the country, and is much addicted to country pursuits, especially the breeding of dogs. The old glamour of the Orient must still have a powerful attraction if it can fascinate the mind of a more than middle-aged gentleman enjoying such worldly advantages.

THE local Government have received a memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., dated 25th January 1875, forwarding a letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad, who reports the success which has attended the efforts made in that District to introduce therein, among other improved implements of agriculture, the English plough, and forwards extracts from letters on the subject from the Reverend R. Billespie, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, and Mr. James Stein, who farms land near Camp; and adding that he has communicated the Collector's information to Messrs. Ransome and Sims of Ipswich.

THE *Hindu Patriot* of Monday publishes two letters from Bankura, stating that great panic has been caused to most of the respectable residents of Bankura by the announcement that petitions had been forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the High Court against Mr. Tweedie, the officiating Judge. Mr. Tweedie is very highly spoken of in the letters, and is very popular in the district; and it is doubted whether all the signatures to the petitions are genuine, as one writer says: "Nothing is so common here as benami applications and letters (in the garb of authenticated and genuine productions), to which false signatures are attached."

WE read that the health of His Highness the Rajah of Kapurthalla has much improved; so much so, that his medical adviser has hopes of bringing him into Lahore shortly on a visit. It is stated that the Government of the Punjab has promised the younger brother of the present Rajah a Commission of Enquiry into the correctness of his allegations that the child which has been acknowledged to be the Rajah's rightful heir is a spurious child who was introduced into the *Zenana*. It was thought that Mr. Justice Melvill would be deputed to perform the delicate task of enquiring into the allegations of the younger Kapurthalla prince. The next heir to the Raj, was baptised and admitted a member of the Christian persuasion a short time since.

A NUMBER of influential members of the native community met at Patcheappah's Hall, Madras, on the evening of Wednesday last, for the purpose of considering means for marking the high estimation with which they regard the services rendered by Mr. E. B. Powell, Director of Public Instruction,—now about to retire,—in the cause of education in that Presidency. The meeting resolved to erect a statue of Mr. Powell in the premises of the Presidency College and to present that gentleman, in public, in Patcheappah's Hall, with a suitable address, the draft of which was read and adopted. The benefits resulting from Mr. Powell's labour, having extended all over the Mofussil, it was resolved to raise subscriptions toward the statue, both in the Presidency and Mofussil Towns.

THE *Daily Telegraph*:—The Paris *Figaro* not only distances the journalistic world in its Parisian reports, but when it condescends to come to London, it easily eclipses the best descriptions of those "who are native and to the manner born." We must borrow the French-English style of Thackeray's Vicomte de Florac, to do justice to its latest revelation: "During the last fifteen days no one has not visited it. During the last fifteen days one has not ceased to skate in London; and, nevertheless, there is no more ice in London than in Paris. The mystery explains itself. In London they skate on asphalte. The ice was capricious, fantastical; one could never count on it. It gave a promise always, and kept its word never. It gave its rendezvous, and did not come. One has replaced it by asphalte. Long live the asphalte!" This new amusement, *Figaro* says, arose thus: "An ancient merchant of tobacco named Prince, founded at Herlingham a pigeon-shooting, where all the Saturdays the fine world precipitated itself; they dined there under trees and very well, and while dining they assisted at the massacre of pigeons. But one day it arrived that one of the poor litt'e beasts fell all ensanguined on the robe, white! of a lady-diner, and it only wanted this to enable all the ladies to perceive that this kind of sport was truly cruel, and thus the shooting-ground at Herlingham became a desert." Then there was started "Lawn Tennis," which *Figaro* says resembles "Crocket," but next followed the "Skating Club," a great success. After an account of its origin and early difficulties owing to its being the first club for men and women, our contemporary goes on in language we can copy into English with Chinese fidelity, but cannot really translate: "The ladies," at the Club, "sit under the shade of the trees, take tea, converse, flirt above all; the flirtation practises itself on the most grand scale, the flirtation in all honour. One has remarked that never have marriages been so numerous in London as since the opening of the Skating Club. The young girls show themselves in crowds. To know all is to pardon there they did not delay until they recognised the astonishing matrimonial property belonging to the asphalte. They love the asphalte for itself, for the sport, for the skating. They are indefatigable, these young 'misa's so frail in appearance. From midday to two o'clock on the asphalte or on horseback, the night as a ball, and in the morning at nine o'clock, escorted by their beaux, they promenade in Rotengrow with their 'pugs,' kind of King Charles breed, very ugly, that makes fury in London." We are afraid we cannot follow the *Figaro* much further; the criticisms with eulogy, it is true, but with Gallic courage and by name, princesses and ladies of high rank, stating, for instance, that, if one lady is "not the prettiest of the duchesses, she is the most elegant." Into these heights we cannot follow, even in the most humble manner, this great French guide. His words might be translated into what, across the Atlantic, is sometimes called the American language, but they are too delicate for our plain English tongue. He winds up by asking his compatriots to import the Skating Club into Paris, for "is not *la femme* skating as graceful as *la femme* in the waltz?"

BOMBAY.

THE Rev. Luke Rivington will preach the first of a series of sermons on the parable of the Prodigal Son, at Trinity Church, Sonapore, to-morrow evening.

POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—A man named Pandoo Krushna, was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate for being found, at Colaba, in possession of a quantity of nails reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained.

RIFLE CONTEST.—A rifle match for prizes given by the Brigadier General is now taking place at the Rifle Butts at Colaba. The prizes are open to both European and native soldiers of the Garrison. The Kings Own Borderers, it is said, shoot on Monday next.

THEFT.—Before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Madrassee named Motee Quick, was charged with stealing an orange and also with being found loitering in a public place between sunrise and sunset. He was sentenced to three months's rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY SPINNING MILLS.—These mills, the property of the late Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, have been sold for Rs. 6,75,000 to Mr. Dyal Buttoney. Some months ago an offer of nine lacs of rupees, for the property was declined.

THE NATIONAL BANK.—Mr. James Windram, some time ago manager of the Bombay branch of the National Bank, returned here by the last mail steamer. During his managership of the Bank, Mr. Windram was much respected in Bombay. He now proceeds to Calcutta as manager of the branch in that city.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—A European mechanic named Hepworth, employed in H. M.'s Dockyard applied for, and obtained a warrant against a man named Solomon for Criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold watch. The prisoner was brought up before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and the case was remanded.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N.I., at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Silver Trumpets ..... Viviani.
Lancers	Cremorne ..... Coote.
Glee	Cough and Cow ..... Bishop.
Valse	La Pitteri ..... Rievere.
Selection	Zampa ..... Herold.
Galop	Orphie aux Enfers ..... Offenbach.

USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—A Parsee appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and applied for a summons against another man who had abused him in the public road. It appeared that the complainant had, on a former occasion, applied for and obtained a summons against the same defendant for criminal trespass. The complainant had six witnesses to substantiate what he had stated, and His Worship, therefore, granted the summons.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.—It will be seen from a report of the present criminal Sessions that another batch of five peons of the public markets, has been convicted after a protracted enquiry. The jury, after a lengthened deliberation, seemed to disagree, and wished to have the evidence read over again. The presiding Judge having done this, they again retired, and after an hour or so, they returned with a verdict of guilty. Sentence has been reserved until the other prisoners are tried.

NEW MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.—The following towns in the Ratnagherry Collectorate have been gazetted Municipal Districts under Bombay Act VI. of 1873, and any of the inhabitants thereof who may object to their being so constituted are called upon to lodge their objections in writing, with the Chief Secretary to Government within two months from, the date of the notification, February the 10th instant. The towns are Ratnagiri, Vingorla, Chiplun, Malwan, Rajapur.

DESERTION.—Two sergeants named Menzes and James Powell, belonging respectively to H. M's 59th Foot and Hussars, were brought up before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, by Constables McDermott and Macguire, and charged with having deserted from their regiments. Both the men admitted having been absent without leave. On sergeant Powell's person was found money (in notes and coin) amounting to Rs. 164-10-6. The men were sent back to their respective regiments in charge of the police.

CHEATING.—One Dewkurn Moolchund was brought up before the Senior Magistrate of Police, yesterday, charged with the offence of cheating, the information was laid by Hunsraj Wullubjee. The information being read over and the prisoner identified, the case was remanded to the 19th instant. The prisoner was liberated on bail, himself in Rs. 500 and one surety in the same amount. The same prisoner was charged by another man named Wanjia Mohunjee Lalljee with the same offence, this case also being remanded to the 19th instant, the prisoner being liberated on bail, himself in Rs. 500 and one surety in the same amount.

MR. CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE, subordinate Judge of Callian, has been appointed first class subordinate Judge at Surat, in the room of Mr. Makunrai Munirai, transferred to Baroda. Mr. Cursetjee entered the Government service as a translator of the High Court on the appellate side. When the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay was first established, he was appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act as its clerk and interpreter. The judges of the High Court recommended him for a subordinate judgeship in the Mofussil, and about four years ago, he was posted to Callian. His superiors having formed a favourable opinion of him as a judge, he has now been raised a step or two higher, and while at Surat, will draw the full salary of the berth namely Rs. 650 a month.

MAHOMEDAN RIGHTS CAUTIONED.—Information having reached Mr. Edginton, acting Commissioner of Police, that a number of bad characters of the Mahomedan community were during the present Moharrum festival bent upon mischief, and were exciting others of their countrymen to join them in creating a disturbance, he had the principal roughs brought before him at the Mazagon Police office on Thursday last. After explaining to them the reason why they were called, and the nature of the complaint made against them, Mr. Edington said the best course appeared to him to be, that they should find sureties for good behaviour. The majority of them found sureties and were allowed to go, while fifty, who could offer no guarantee for their good behaviour, were sent to the Omercarry chowkey, where they will be provided with every necessary until the termination of the Moharrum festival.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Atkinson appeared for the plaintiffs in the suit of Ebrahimjee Noorbhoy *vs.* Moosajee Esmaljee (part heard), and said he proposed to follow the suggestion made by his Lordship on the previous day and to withdraw the suit with permission to bring a fresh one.

Mr. Pigot, for the defendant, submitted that if such an order was made he was entitled to costs.

His Lordship said that the plaint not having been accepted under clause 12 of the Letters Patent should be returned to the plaintiff, and the surviving plaintiff should pay to the defendant all the costs of the suit, and of the commission to Rangoon for the examination of the defendant.

RETURN VISIT BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR

YESTERDAY afternoon His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse paid a return visit to Thakore Saheb Jeysingjee, Rajah of Dhrole, at the Bungalow of Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas, the well-known enterprising Bania Merchant of Bombay, situated on the Breach Candy Road. His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Mr. Wodehouse, Private Secretary, and Captain Currie, Aide-de-camp; and on arrival at the bungalow, was received by the Rajah, Mr. Tapidas, and Mr. Venayek Wasudeo, Oriental Translator to Government. His Excellency was escorted to a seat in the "dewankhana," which looked simply magnificent with the effects of colour and gold. Near the Rajah sat the principal members of his staff—Mr. Dowlatram, Assistant Dewan, Mr. Vujeram, Treasurer, Mr. Bhowan Bhoy, aide-de-camp, and others. After some conversation, in which His Excellency expressed himself interested with an account of the Rajah's recent tour in Upper India, His Excellency and the gentlemen who accompanied him were presented otto of roses and nosegays, and were amused with the weight of the garland, and festoons of flowers that were put round their necks and their wrists. His Excellency was much pleased with the attention shown him, and with the taste which marked the arrangements made for his reception. The Governor's party were escorted to their carriages by the Rajah and the other native gentlemen. After Sir Philip's departure, the Rajah listened to native music specially provided for him, the singers being three native lads reputed to have attained a high proficiency in their profession.

The Rajah of Dhrole, it may be mentioned, first arrived in Bombay about four months ago, and after a few days' stay set out on a tour through Upper India, in the course of which he visited Allahabad, Benares, Agra, Lucknow, and Gocul Muthra, whence he returned to Bombay about a fortnight ago. On Thursday last, he and the members of his staff were received at a Durbar held at Government House, Parell; and Sir Philip Wodehouse paid him the complimentary return visit yesterday at the bungalow of the Rajah's friend, Mr. Tapidas, who is the agent in Bombay of the Rajah's relative, the Thakore Saheb of Morbee.

PROFESSOR MICHEL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THERE was a fair attendance at the Grant Road Theatre on Thursday evening to witness the performance of the above named prestidigitateur. He certainly performs his acts of sleight of hand in a very complete manner, and though the tricks were, many of them, not new, they at all events seemed to please the audience amongst whom were some of the suite of Sir Jung Bahadoor. These latter, mayhap, have not witnessed similar performances by Europeans and they appeared to be fairly astounded by the evolutions. The Professor's manner is very happy, he has a great deal of action, coupled with vivacity, and performs wondrous tours with his magic rod. His English is imperfect, but he manages to convey what he desires to the senses of his audience, and his good natured smiling appearance is of no little assistance to him. Added to this his slight interjections of indifferently learned Hindostanee words assist in keeping his hearers amused. He is not a Jacobs, an Anderson, or Frikell but still in these dull days, he is worthy of a visit.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the hearing of the case against five of the remaining prisoners in the above case was resumed before Mr. Justice Green and the same common jury. The prisoners were named Krishna Babajee, Anundrao Mahadeo, Dajee Wittoo, Bagoo Sagajee, and Mahadoo Dipajee, and were charged with having on various dates in the years 1873 and 1874 accepted illegal gratifications from certain persons as a motive for showing favour to certain persons in the exercise of their official functions. Each of the prisoners was also charged with abetting the rest in the commission of these offences.

Mr. Lang, with Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford, appeard for the prosecution; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. Judge, for the defence.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Nana Bapujee, a butcher, said he had been in the profession for the last fifteen years, and had at present a stall in the Fort market. He knew Hunmunta, who was employed by the butchers to keep their implements and weighing scales in his custody. Besides the payment made to him for his trouble, Hunmunta was paid two annas for each bad carcass of mutton that was brought to the bazar. The money was paid to him by order of the bazar sepoys. All the prisoners had at different times given an order to that effect. Witness once refused to pay the two annas fee, when the sepoys threatened to seize carcasses belonging to him and to take them before the sahib. He was thereupon obliged to pay.

To Mr. Purcell—Carcasses belonging to me were seized by some of the prisoners at different times. I may have been fined five or six times before a Magistrate for having bad meat at my stall.

Wujeer Chand said he was a 'halkarrie' in the employ of a butcher. On the 23rd instant, a train arrived at Boree Bunder, the sepoys examined the carcasses and kept the bad ones on one side. Those carcasses were afterwards allowed to be taken away on payment of a fee of two annas each. The fee was collected by Babajee and Wittoo. Witness sometimes paid it direct to the prisoners Crushna and Anundrao. It had been paid from the time of Mr. Watson, late superintendent of markets.

William George Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, said it was in consequence of enquiries he had made at Boree Bunder and other places that the present prosecution against the sepoys was instituted. (The witness is in the case as mentioned right forward.) He was not quite certain, but he did not think he received any information from those persons.

To Mr. Purcell—There are about 200 butcher stalls. Some of the men are rich, and some are poor. The municipality has not instituted a single prosecution against any of the butchers. At various times I enquired of the butchers if they had any complaints to make. Complaints were made, but no details were mentioned.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Purcell, in addressing the jury, said that where the public health was concerned, or where it was supposed to be concerned, persons were apt to look at the enormity of the crime instead of at the persons who were accused, whether they were really the persons who were answerable for the state of things brought to light. Now, here, not a single witness, with the exception of Mr. Pedder and Mr. Higgins, was called who was not tainted with the crime and was not an accomplice, if the crime was committed; and the learned counsel submitted confidently that the witnesses were actuated with corrupt motive. With regard to some of the witnesses it was evident that there was an ill feeling between them and the accused, who had at various times seized the meat belonging to them and got them punished. They were witnesses whose character was stained that he had been defended? Had Mr. Smith lost anything by the transaction; he had lent his name to the proprietors of the business, and his name was made use of for that purpose. It was shown, moreover, that month after month goods were supplied and acceptances made in the name of Smith. If this case, Mr. Payne remarked, were depending in a civil suit if it were contended whether Messrs. Cutler and Palmer could bring an action against Mr. Randall—what would be the result, but a Nay. Before going into the evidence Mr. Payne wishes to call His Worship's attention to the definition of forgere in the I. P. Code (Mr. Payne here read from Mayne Commentaries) such being the definition, he observed, fraud was the great element to constitute the offence of forgery. The act must be one done dishonestly and with intent to deceive. Mr. Payne proposed to deal with the case in two branches, 1st with regard to the forgery, and 2nd with regard to the conspiracy to forge. He saw from the newspaper reports that Mr. Prescott had other charges to make. (Mr. Prescott here observed that these were charges of Criminal Breach of Trust under section 405 and 408. Mr Payne read the sections.) It was obvious that in this case the evidence adduced could not support such a charge as there was no trust imposed in law, though there might be some obligation arising from a legal contract. To sustain such a charge it was necessary to show what the terms were under which the defendant was entrusted with the property. Throughout the evidence it could not be shown on what terms Mr Randall was engaged. Mr. Smith, in his calmer moments had said, that he had entered into no arrangements with Mr. Randall. Mr. Payne said that Mr. Randall may have had a reward of the proprietor and Mr Smith the servant of the proprietor. In speaking of Mr Randall as a book keeper, Mr. Smith was evidently depending upon his imagination. Such a statement by Mr Smith that the defendant was a book-keeper. was entirely opposed to a document, dated 17th June 1874, and penned by Mr. Smith himself. (Mr. Payne here read the document). In this document Mr Smith stated that he would depend upon Mr. Randall in the conduct of the business, that all payments would be made by Mr. Randall and that he (Mr. Smith) would not touch the money in the till, &c., and yet Mr. Smith speaks of Mr. Randall as the book-keeper; and of himself as the proprietor of the place. Mr. Payne declined to go into the defence regarding the second charge for it was absurd to talk of criminal breach of trust when there was no trust shown. There was no *prima facie* case made out either as regards the charge of forgery or that of criminal breach of trust. His Worship could not deal with the case on such evidence as this. Mr. Randall was a respectable man in spite of Mr. Prescott's very expressive look. (Here a somewhat violent dispute took place between the two solicitors—a passage of arms—Mr. Payne stating that Mr. Prescott knew nothing of the matter, and the latter asserting that he was in India years in the country, &c.) It was quite clear to Payne that his client was a respectable man, who was trusted by Mr. Macfarlane, a solicitor of the High Court, and it was only just to Mr. Randall that he (Mr. Payne) should go into the evidence. (Mr. Payne here went into the evidence which he characterized as contradictory, suspicious, &c.) Mr Smith had stated that he became proprietor from 'force of circumstances,' but what this meant nobody knew. (Mr. Payne commented upon the evidence as regards Mr Smith's position in the Bunder, and upon his recklessness in signing promissory notes when he had no money to (see). No doubt Mr. Smith had thought that by mixing himself up in the arrangements he would, at some future time, become proprietor. But whatever his motive may have been he signed those notes as guarantor alone. If Mr. Smith had only Rs. 3,500 when he left the P. and O. Service, and if he had lent Rs. 3,000 to Randall, where was the amount he said he had lent to the business? It was to be observed that he lent Mr. Randall individually Rs. 800, this was money taken out of the Bunder. (After Payne continued). Finally, there was this state of things. Mr. Smith on pressure from Mr. Macfarlane had made over the lease to Mr. Randall, who was a man of much respectability in spite of Mr. Prescott's sneer (Mr. Prescott here protested against such a statement by Mr. Payne and stated that the sneer was in the latter's eye, suggesting as the same time that he should wear spectacles!) After remarking further upon the motives which induced Mr Smith to bring this action, Mr. Payne observed that to give this case the *imprimatur* of a committal to the sessions would be simply to further Mr. Smith's wishes against Mr. Randall. Proceeding with this case was like flogging a dead horse. Mr. Payne then proceeded to comment upon a very important point in the evidence, that is regarding the promissory notes given in exchange, by Mr. Smith, for the notes signed by Randall on his behalf, remarking somewhat facetiously on the difference between moral and physical blindness as exemplified in Mr. Smith's evidence on this matter. The only conclusion Mr. Payne could come to was that Mr. Smith's statements as regards those notes was not true. Mr. Payne also commented with some severity on Dunjeebhoy's evidence, which he described as false — in fact a perjury—and after some further observations on the several items in the list of goods supplied by Dhunjeebhoy to Mr. Randall, concluded by observing that the public time had taken up by such a malignant prosecution. It was an unfortunate affair for all parties, Mr. Payne would not take up any more time by calling any witnesses. At the conclusion of Mr. Payne's address Mr. Prescott wished to make a few observations, but His Worship would not permit him as Mr. Payne objected to such a thing as being irregular.

His Worship then observed that he did not think the prosecution had made out any case; and that he should have come to this decision irrespective of Mr. Payne's remarks. There were two charges which the prosecution sought to maintain, one of forgery and the other of Criminal Breach of Trust. As to the former there was no fraud proved. The simple signature was no forgery, as no one had been defrauded thereby. There was, besides, no concealment about Mr. Randall's proceedings, and it was impossible, therefore, to sustain the charge of forgery. As to the Criminal Breach of Trust it was absolutely necessary for Mr. Smith to prove that he was the owner of the property to which these transactions related, and, from the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that he was not. There were others who appeared to be the proprietors, and it was they who should have come forward and not Mr. Smith who was merely a paid servant in the refreshment room. His Worship did not mean to say that if these persons did come forward the evidence before him would be sufficient. He could only say that Mr Smith had no right to bring a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust against the defendant. This was one of the weakest cases that His Worship ever had to deal with, and he would not occupy any more of the public time by allowing Mr Payne to call witnesses for the defence. He would therefore dismiss the case.

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THE APOLLO BUNDER FORGERY CASE.

THE hearing of this case was resumed at 2 P.M. yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Prescott appearing for the complainant, (Mr. Smith,) and Mr. Payne for the defendant. (Mr. Randall).

Doosabhoy Rustomjee, examined by Mr. Prescott.—Until lately I was in the employ of the complainant (the witness seemed over-anxious to volunteer more information than he was asked for). It was my duty to receive and issue stores. I attended the office in Bake-house lane. I was in charge of the godown under Mr. Randall. I kept a godown book, and in it I entered what I received and issued, except the goods in bulk received from Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, and which were kept in the rear portion of the godown. The book now shown to me (marked C.) is the identical one. I believe I received two or three lots of goods from Crosse and Blackwell, at different times. These goods were sold in bulks to different parties separately. As far as I remember they were sold to Dunjeebhoy Rustomjee, Mahomed Ali and another Borab. I am certain a lot was sold to Dunjeebhoy. (His Worship observed that the witness qualified every statement by 'I think' and 'I remember') the lot was delivered by me to Dunjeebhoy's servant. That was in July or August 1874. I am not positive about the month. The goods consisted of oilman's stores. I delivered to Dunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co, 674 lbs. of tea on the 27th May 1874 as stated in the godown book. I delivered these goods by Mr. Randall's orders. (There was a dispute between Mr. Payne and Mr. Prescott, the former maintaining that the latter was acting as counsel for the defence in cross-examining his own witness. His Worship sided with Mr. Prescott as the witness would not give an explicit answer). I entered nothing in book C. except what I was directed to enter. I did not enter Crosse and Blackwell's stores because I was not directed to enter them. I knew that these stores were in the godown. They belonged to complainant. I did deliver goods for defendant's personal use. I did so by his orders. Everything delivered by my own hands was entered in the book. I kept the book C. Defendant may have made some entries in it. No one except the defendant and my self could have made any entries. All the goods delivered to him have been so entered. There was another book called the stock book. I kept that book from September to December 1874. Defendant ordered me to keep that book. There was a balance brought forward, &c. of August brought down to September. Before September 1874 I did not keep the book. I do not know who kept the book before that. With the exception of an extra clerk who was employed for a month or so there was no one else but Mr. Randall and myself. He had to make up accounts, &c. I looked through the books in the official assignee's office and saw among them the stock book that I kept. I know Govind, a sepoy, just used to keep a small book of memoranda of collections made by him. I did not see it in the official assignee's office although I searched for it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—When I spoke of the goods belonging to Mr Smith, I meant the goods belonging to the business carried on under his name. I do not know who was the real proprietor of the business. (The witness expressed himself confused under the fire of Mr Payne's cross-examination.) It was not the practice to enter goods in bulk in the godown book. I see an entry in the godown book, under date May 30, as follows, from Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee 2 dozens Hennessey, 2 dozens orange bitters. This means that these goods were received from Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee. I dont recollect the fact of their being received in the godown, but I have no doubt they were so received; otherwise I should not have made the entry. The 2 dozens Hennessey's appear to have been despatched from the godown to the Apollo Bunder on the same day.

Re-examined by Mr Prescott—On the 30th May no other goods are entered as having been received from Dunjeebhoy; neither from the 1st to 31st of June. Sometimes goods were sent direct to the Apollo Bunder and such cases memoranda were left on my table to be entered by me in my book. In such cases I did not see the goods myself. I cannot say whether all aforesaid two entries were made from memoranda or not.

By Mr. Payne through the Court.—When goods were sent direct to the Bunder from outside, they were entered into the book on the despatch side as well as on the receipt side.

After the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution Mr. Payne addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Randall. This case he remarked, was a remarkable one for many reasons. It was remarkable in the first place, because it was brought at all, and it was remarkable also because the prosecution had proceeded with it, when the prosecutor had, in his cross-examination, eaten all the statements he had made in his examination-in-chief. He could imagine that the prosecutor, who was an illiterate man, and not acquainted with business, should, having lost his business and his peace, come into this court and bring an action against any person that he fancied had injured him, but he could not understand this case being proceeded with at all. As regards the charge of forgery Mr. Payne submitted that there was no element constituting the offence. In the first place one must use the name of a person, a company, a corporation, &c. Mr. Smith had come here as complainant because his name had been used. But he (Mr. Payne) contended that that name Smith was a business name. The name Smith was a mere abstraction and belonged to the proprietor of the business. In the next place the signing of the name of another should be done with an intention to defraud; but where was the intention to defraud in this case? There was not an iota—not a scientilla of deception. Had any one come forward and said that he had been defrauded? Had Mr. Smith lost anything by the transaction

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

RECOLLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS, 1813-1873.

BY JOHN, EARL RUSSELL (LONGMANNS AND CO.)

TAKING as a motto for his book two lines from Dryden—

Not Heaven itself upon the past has power,
But what has been has been, and I have had my hour.

Earl Russel here publishes what is evidently intended (though politicians, like actresses, sometimes take more than one "farewell") to be his last public utterance, and it is an utterance that no less evidently has cost him much effort and some pain in the making. Half of the book is a reprint of the introduction to his Lordship's 'Speeches and Depatches,' which appeared some five years ago; the honestly-avowed apology for this course being that, as he says," after I had proceeded some way in my task, I found that my memory of past transactions was not, after the lapse of some years, so lively as it had been when I wrote the original introduction." The other half is a long string of disjointed chapters and parts of chapters touching upon political affairs during the past two centuries, as well as upon more recent events, the political embarrassments of the day, and the political problems of the future. It is hardly possible to review such a book critically, especially in these columns. It is no part of our duty to discuss politics, and therefore we are precluded—if, in any case, it would be worth while—from commenting on Lord Russell's strictures on the recent proceedings of his late colleagues and opponents, or on the programmes that he has drawn up for the instruction of the next Whig Administration. For the rest, it would be ungenerous to apply to such a work the same rules of criticism as ought to be enforced in the case of a younger author. Perhaps, therefore, we shall best show our readers what sort of interesting material they are most likely to find in the book, if we extract from it some of the personal and autobiographical material with which it is not very thickly interspersed.

Earl Russell tells us that, having begun his education at a private school, he was sent to Westminster; but ill health necessitated his removal to another "select academy," and, when he was fifteen, he went for a two years' holiday into Spain with Lord and Lady Holland. His father would not allow him, after that, to resume his studies at Cambridge, but sent him instead to Edinburgh, where he was placed, for a year or two, under the personal tuition of Playfair. He was in Spain again, forming opinions of his own which differed from those of his family, and making personal acquaintance with the Duke of Wellington, before July, 1813, when, being not quite twenty-one years old, he was elected M. P. for Tavistock by his uncle, the Duke of Bedford. His earliest Parliamentary reminiscences are of Castlereagh:—

"Lord Castlereagh was an obscure orator, garnishing his speeches with confused metaphors. He took three-quarters of an hour in telling the House of Commons that he did not mean to make any motion on the Treaties of Vienna, but that any private member was at liberty to do so. On another occasion, he had gone on speaking upon what subject no one can guess, when of a sudden he exclaimed, 'So much, Mr. Speaker, for the law of nations.' On another occasion, when he had spoken for an hour incoherently and confusedly, he said, 'I hope now proved that the Tower of London is a common law principle.' Of Spain he declared, that 'the pendulum had swung so far on the side of Jacobinism that he afterwards swung quite as far on the side of anti-Jacobinism, which had prevented its settling in a middle point. Every one has heard of his exhortation to the country gentlemen not to turn their backs on themselves."

Lord Russell tells, of course, the story of his persistent efforts in favour of Parliamentary Reform, both before and after the reform Bill of 1832; but his narrative reads like a compilation from already-published books, rather than an original memoir by the prime worker in the movement on which his fame as a statesman will chiefly rest. There is nothing fresh or new in the account he gives of the struggle concerning the Bill of 1831, that "Mr. John Smith said the proposal took away his breath." While Lord Russell is apt to say unkind things about many of those who have been associated with him, it is pleasant to find him gratefully acknowledging the help that he received in reference to the Reform Bill, as well as on other matters, from the late Mr. Buller and Mr. Henry Stanley. He even says with evident truthfulness, and this was no light thing to be said by one as eager as he was for political advancement, that he regarded Mr. Stanley as destined to be Lord Althorp's successor as leader of the Whigs in the House of Commons. Towards Peel, who came very near to Whiggism instead of abandoning it, he is less friendly. But he is hardest, as regards men who have passed away, upon Lord Brougham. "His faults," he says, "were a recklessness of judgment, which hurried him beyond all bounds of prudence, an omnivorous appetite for praise, a perpetual interference in matters with which he had no direct concern, and above all a disregard of truth." He has some excuse, however, for passing judgment upon Brougham, as he has shared with Lord Melbourne much blame for not, on their accession to office in 1835, having reinstated Brougham in the office of Lord Chancellor.

While applaudating the traditional Whig policy, Lord Russell is anxious to show that its adaptation to the special necessities of the generation in which he was most active was mainly due to the guidance of that policy in a new direction; and he has good reason to be proud of this. When he brought forward his scheme of reform, he met with nearly as much opposition from his own as from the opposite party. "An old and powerful Whig member of Parliament," he says, "told me that he never knew the question of Parliamentary Reform brought forward without doing harm to the party." Lord Russell had to contend his friends as well as to frighten the Tories into adoption of his views; and, perhaps, he does not see how much he was aided in this task by the action of the Radicals, or, if he sees, he does not consider himself called upon to be grateful. Whatever they have done was done, he thinks, for selfish ends of their own, or in furtherance of dangerous political theories. None but a Whig can live up to the ideal of statesmanship, which consists in "promoting the cause of civil and religious liberty all over the world, without endangering the prerogatives of the Crown, the privileges of the two Houses of Parliament, or the rights and liberties of the people." The Tory party cured little for the cause of civil and religious liberty, and the Radical party were not solicitous to preserve those parts of the Constitution which did not suit their speculative and theoretical opinions. To hold a middle way, to observe the precept of Dundas, and to avoid the f-le of leaning, is at all times difficult, and in certain conjunctures perilous." Lord Russell finds satisfaction in the thought that he was able to do this through all the active years of his life.

The only grave blunder that Lord Russell recognises in his political career was his consenting to join Lord Aberdeen's Administration. "I had served under Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne before I became Prime Minister, and I served under Lord Palmerston after I had been Prime Minister. In no one of these cases did I find any difficulty in allying subordinat-on with due counsel and co-operation. But as it is proverbially said, 'Where there is a will, there is a way' so in political affairs the converse is true, 'Where there is no will, there is no way.'" But Lord Russell seems also to regret the office which led him, according to his view, to transfer the sceptre of Whig Premiership from his own wearied hand to Mr Gladstone. "I was not wrong," he says, "in attributing to him eloquence equal to that of Mr. Canning, and integrity on a par with that of Lord Althorp. But I had omitted in my observation one important quality. It was his supreme frankness, which, above all, gave Lord Althorp the confidence of the House of Commons. He was not afraid to call a spade a spade, and make his hearers understand, in a few plain words, the policy he meant to pursue. In that quality, Mr. Gladstone is greatly his inferior." In another part of the book Mr. Gladstone comes in for keener sarcasm:—

"During Lord Palmerston's Ministry I had every reason to admire the boldness and the judgment with which he directed our finances. I had no reason to suppose that he was less attached than I was to national honour; that he was less proud than I was of the achievements of our nation by sea and land; that he disliked the extension of our colonies; or that his measures would tend to reduce the great and glorious empire of which he was put in charge to a manufactory of cotton cloth and a market for cheap goods, while our army and navy reduced by paltry savings to a standard of weakness and inefficiency."

Mr. Gladstone's grand offences, however, in Lord Russell's judgment, seems to have been committed when he took actually from the grasp of malcontents whom Mr. Bright lodged in the Cave of Adullam:—

"The band may be said to have been divided into three columns or gangs, the first consisting of the selfish, the second of the timid, and the third of those who were both selfish and timid. They had a leader who, like the Achitophel of Dryden, was

Sagacious, bold, and turbulent of wit.

Of him, as of Achitophel—supposing his object was to destroy the Ministry—it might also be said,—

To further this, Achitophel unites
The malcontents of all the Israelites,
Whose different parties could not wisely join
For several ends, to serve the same design.

There were, no doubt, some honest men in the Cave of Adullam; but, upon the whole I have never in my long political life known a party so utterly destitute of consistent principle or of patriotic end: they were indifferent to the state of the suffrage; for the disfranchisement of boroughs, provided their own selfish objects were attained. . . Of the three gangs which issued from the Cave of Adullam, the timid inspired pity, the selfish indignation, the timid and selfish contempt."

Lord Russell says a good deal here and there, but not much effectively, in justification of the passages in his public life that have been most found fault with. Here is a mere paragraph of this sort:—

"I do not think it necessary to enter into any minute explanation of my reasons for introducing a Bill for the Prevention of the Assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles by Prelates appointed by the Pope. The object of that Bill was merely to assert the supremacy of the Crown. It was never intended to prosecute any Roman Catholic Bishops who did not act in glaring and ostentatious defence of the Queen's title to the Crown. Accordingly, a very clever artist represented me in a caricature as a boy who had chalked up 'No Popery' upon a wall and then run away. This was a very fair joke. In fact, I wanted to place the assertion of the Queen's title to appoint Bishops on the statute book, and there leave it. I kept in the hands of the Crown the discretion to prosecute or not any offensive denial of the Queen's rights. My purpose was fully answered. Those who wished to give the Pope the right of appointing Bishops in England opposed the Bill. When my object had been gained, I had no objection to the repeal of the Act."

Several of the later chapters in this volume are repetitions of Lord Russell's speeches in the House of Lords, or what look like notes for other speeches that he was prevented by ill health from delivering, on questions of the day. Thus he discusses the Irish Church Bill, Irish Tenant Right, and the Agrarian Outrages in Ireland, National Education, both Irish and English, Home Rule, and the Treaty of Washington. Of course, he has something to say about Ritualism, and in indirect connexion therewith he tells a good story:—

"I remember once calling upon a Spanish canon in his native town. I found him at dinner, and he kindly invited me to join him. But, not being in very good health, I declined to drink a second glass of wine. 'What,' he said, 'dost you know the syllogism: Qui bene bibit bene dormit; qui dormit non peccat; qui non peccat salvatus erit?' I believe the syllogism was quite as good and as sound theology as many of the dogmas which have pervaded ecclesiastic theology."

Many readers of this political Apologia will regret that it was not written at a time when Lord Russell would have been better able to write it; but few will dissent from his final judgment on himself:—

"My persuasion is that I have been received with quite as much favour as I deserved. I think what I have done well has been honestly supported: and that where my measures have miscarried the failure has been owing not to undue animosity or malignant misrepresentation but to errors which I have committed from mistaken judgment or a mistaken appreciation of facts."—*Athenæum.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JANUARY 23.

THE SUN AND THE ASTRONOMER-ROYAL.—Light and Airy.

IN GOOD COMPANY.

ON his return to London from being present at the great sight in Paris, the Lord Mayor, with peculiar appropriateness, gave an account of his visit at a dinner of the Spectacle Makers.

A LINGUISTIC LIFT FOR DR. LIDDON.

DR. LIDDON is in want of a preposition to express the sence of a word. Would his purpose be answered by the combination "Pramdcontrasubbantepotobiinterolitractraextrainfrasubtersuperstantiation."

DISCERNMENT.

Young Lady (who has missed "The Meet"). "Do you know where the Hounds are, Robins?"

Old Keeper (compassionately). "Y'are just too late, Miss,—the Gentlemen be all gone!"

DIAGNOSIS.

"I can tell you what you're suffering from my good Fellow! You're suffering from Acne!"

Ackney? Why, that's just what the tother Medical Gent he told me! I only wish I'd never been near the Place!"

A CUSTOMER FOR MR. RICE.—A Chinaman in the country writes to ask if the Big Bed of Ware is of Worcestershire or Staffordshire, and if it is likely to be put up to auction when the Babes in the Wood have no further use for it?

A FACT FOR DARWIN.

"A fact for Darwin?"—where, pray, can one see
Of Man's Development a proof completer?—
By his Infallibility Decree
Peter's Successor has out-Peter'd Petre.

A RARA AVIS.

Jones. "Who is that Girl all the Men seem so anxious to be introduced to?"

Brown. "O, that's Miss Pynke. Wonderful Woman, Sir!"

Jones. "What has she done?"

Brown. "Never written a Novel, or contributed to a Magazine!"

MEMO.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* informs us that a Form of Prayer is to be read out on the launching of Men of War and a Service specially compiled for the purpose by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. We understand that Woolwich Infants are in future to be christened, torpedoes to be sprinkled with holy water, gunpowder to be blessed by the ton, and shells by lots of fifty.

TALLEYRAND REDIVIVUS.

Epicurus (dining at his Club, is surprised at the presence of his domestic Green-grocer-il Waiter). "Eh! what! Why, is it you, Warts! Well, I'm glad to see you're getting on!"

Warts (unmoved). "Thank you, Sir, yessir, wich I've 'eerd say 'the Man as can Wait, is the successful Man,' Sir. Skibon or Cheshire, Sir?"

[Becomes a Licensed Victualler, and dies rich!

"BETWEEN TWO FIRES."

"PRINCE BISMARCK has intimated to the new Spanish Government that its recognition by Germany must be conditional on the withdrawal of the suspension of the two suppressed Jesuit Journals, and the re-opening of the closed Protestant Meeting House."

"When the Pope sent his blessing to King Alfonso, and renewed his Nuncio's commission at Madrid, it was under the assurance that the old ecclesiastical and educational supremacy of the Holy Church would be restored."—*Newspaper Correspondence from Spain.*

CRUEL!

SMITH (usually a shy, reserved, and silent man) tells a rather long, but otherwise entertaining, story, about an Orange, which meets with great success.

Brown (when the laughter and applause have subsided). "Bravo, Smith! Capital, old man! But, I say, you told it better one night at Jones's, a few months ago!"

Jones. "So, so! Were he told it best was that morning we Breakfasted with you, Brown, somewhere about the beginning of the year before last!"

Robinson. "Ah, but don't you recollect the way he told it after that Supper I gave you Fellows, Evans' in Fifty-One'? How we did Laugh, to be sure!"

THE LAST SONG OF A SAVAGE.

'Tis all for a misfortun' I'm condemned for to be 'ung,
As a warnin' and example to all Roughs both old and young.
'Twas brought in wilful murder because my wife did die
Just through my havin' kicked her—that's the honly reason why.

I kicked her like I'd kicked her full many a time afore;
I kicked her just as usual, I thought, no less nor more.
And only two days runnin'; but my ill-luck 'as such
One kick at last I give her as turned out a kick too much.

I do declare I never did intend to take her life.
But safe within an inch of it purposed to kick my wife,
Atakin' good care always short o' murder for to steer,
And 'opin' for the gallus by that means I should keep clear.

In pint of law I thought the crime of murder was intent.
Exactly not for to commit that much was what I meant;
So, therefore, when another's life it was my haim to spare,
To me the law 'ad ought by own it wot I calls unfair.

I truly do repent the heavy kick I did bestow,
Or too much wigour unawares wot I flung into my toe.
Had I but know'd, I'd ne'er ha' kicked my wife completely dead,
To let myself in for the doom]wot has 'lighted on my 'ed.

'Twas constant drink as brought me to the customary state
Wot caused the fatal haccident it grieves me to relate.
I was drunk the day I kicked her; I was also drunk the night,
When I kicked her the next mornin' I'd no' yet got sober quite.

The cause of hall was the means I got excess of drink to buy;
The wages of the Workin'-Man, witch of late has risen quite high:
We obtains increase of hincome to enjoy more drunken lives,
And we strikes again employers, and we goes and kicks our wives.

My pals, to rescue all of you from my untimely end,
Reduction of your wages I should strongly recommend.
Then you won't get drunk, like I done, and kick your wives too free,
And 'ave to hexpiate your offence upon the gallus-tree.

WHY I GO TO CHURCH.

FEMININE REASONS.

BECAUSE the Rev Voluble Cope intones so delightfully, and looks so interesting and emaciated, and preaches such delightfully high sermons—and so sweet and short too.

Because the little boys in white surplices chant so angelically—and one somehow feels it all so delightfully wrong and Roman Catholic.

Because my bonnet is the loveliest in the village, and it is a duty to show the country girls what a really tasteful thing in dress means.

Because one likes to look at other peoples' bonnets and dresses; and nothing but seeing could make one believe what execrable taste most English girls have!

Because Charlie is sure to be there, with that inevitable white flower and fern leaf in his button-hole (the ridiculous fellow!), and Mamma will probably ask him home to lunch.

Because I want to see how my Christmas decorations look.

Because it's Sunday, and it would look so strange to stay away.

MASCULINE REASONS.

Because Canon Manley is safe to utter some home-truth from the pulpit which nobody dare say out of it, and one likes to see how awfully scandalis'd the old fogies of both sexes are safe to be at it.

Because one feels curious to ascertain to what lengths of rot old Boshville can go in the pulpit.

Because one likes to see how near that young Rubrick can get to Rome without actually crossing the Rubicon.

Because, unless I go to-day, the opportunity may be lost, as—if one is to believe my Liberationist neighbour, old Jawkins—the Church is safe to be disestablished, if not next week, next year at latest.

Because one likes to set a good example.

Because one catches glimpses of all the pretty girls in the parish.

Because most respectable people go.

Because I really should like to believe in something or other, only I haven't time to decide for myself what that something should be, and a fellow might get a lead at church some Sunday, perhaps.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH—A correspondent writes:—"On Sunday morning the service at the Irvingite Cathedral at Albury, near Guildford—a building which was erected at a cost of £60,000, by the late Mr. Henry Drummond—was interrupted in a somewhat alarming manner. The service had proceeded to the reading of the prayers, when Captain Symes, a member of the congregation, was observed to leave his seat. He at once ascended the stairs and entered the pulpit. Closing the door, he stretched forth his hands and addressed the congregation. He said he was commissioned by God to deliver a message, which would not be heard with favour. At this juncture several of the church officials rushed up the pulpit stairs and begged the gallant captain so desist. The request was met by the captain drawing a sword from a sheath, which was concealed under his coat, and waving it over his head, he said that if any person interfered with him in the delivery of his message, he would run him through to the heart. A precipitate retreat was made by the officials, and in the meantime Captain Symes proceeded to adress the congregation, warning them that it was his duty to the last moment their fate if they continued in their present faith. Mr. Armstrong, a barrister-at law, and an intimate friend of Captain Symes, left his seat, and running up the pulpit stairs, begged him to come down. The captain raised his sword, and, striking Mr. Armstrong across the hand, nearly cut off one of his fingers. The alarm caused by this occurrence was very great. The ladies of the congregation screamed, and many of them fainted. The male portion of the congregation left their seats and assembling in knots in the aisles of the church, called to Captain Symes to come down. One gentleman, undeterred by the injury inflicted on Mr. Armstrong, ascended the pulpit stairs to expostulate with the captain. The only reply he received was the presentation at his head of a loaded revolver. Hearing the 'click' of the weapon, he slid down the stair on his back, and hid behind the staircase. During this scene the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who are regular attendants of the church, left their seats. The duchess fainted, and was carried from the church by her attendants. Captain Symes had now full possession of the pulpit, and striking the sword on the Bible he proceeded in a loud tone to deliver what he termed his message amidst the screaming of the females and vociferous calls to 'come down' of the males. The officials of the church had by this time armed themselves with long poles and with these they went to the pulpit and after a tremendous scuffle succeeded in knocking the sword and revolver out of the hands of the captain. They then laid hold of him and dragged him down the pulpit stairs. As the captain violently resisted a rope was procured, and with it he was bound hand and foot, and laid to one of the pillars of the building. He was subsequently given in charge to the police, and on the following day was brought before the magistrate. On the certificates of two surgeons he was removed to a lunatic asylum.

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IS AN

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35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reductions of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1826.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,264,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,632 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
H. C. Macliver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER.

DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India. Particularly favourable for Military men.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CURMOODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
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JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITORS.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Medical Advisers will receive Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

The Many Substantial Advantages will be learned from the Prospectuses which can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
9, Elphinstone Circle. Manager and Actuary.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

THE COMPANY'S BOMBAY BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

THE COMPANY'S SOLICITORS IN BOMBAY:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PHILP.

MEDICAL REFEREE IN BOMBAY:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., MAZAGON.

AUDITOR OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH:
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The following statement will show, the estimation in which the "Positive" is held by the Public, and at the same time the progress the Company has made in the short space of two years.

INDIAN BUSINESS *of the "POSITIVE."*
For the two years ending 31st December 1874.

Branch.	Amount proposed for assurance.	No. of Policies issued	Sum Assured.	Annual premium Income.	Declined.
Calcutta	36,66,200	300	26,84,700	1,32,475	5,30,500
Madras	14,00,000	149	9,17,000	47,826	1,35,000
Bombay	12,18,500	143	9,14,000	39,440	2,58,500
	63,74,700	687	47,15,700	2,19,741	9,24,000

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, persons taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely invested.

Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under:—

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 20 such payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Assured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE ON DEATH.

YEARLY PREMIUMS.

These rates will be found fully adequate to meet all claims.
They are above the English Rates of Offices doing an Anglo-Indian business but very much lower than the Indian Rates of such Offices.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS.			10 PREMIUMS.			15 PREMIUMS.			Age next Birthday.
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	3	0	54	7	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	3	0	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	128	15	0	70	4	0	51	13	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	4	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS.			25 PREMIUMS.			30 PREMIUMS.			Age next Birthday.
	Am